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President J. N. LAWRENCE



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International Banknote Society



President: J. N. Lawrence

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REVIEW

by Dr. Walter M. Loeb (U.S.A.)

"Encyclopedia of World Paper Money", George J. Sten,
Universal Publishing Co., 1965.

A new book, "Encyclopedia of World Paper Money", has become available to collectors of world paper money. This reference work will be used by the neophyte and specialist as long as they remain collectors, because it fills a void that has long existed.

The Encyclopedia marshalls an amazing amount of information within its compact 152 pages. With few exceptions, he lists every country that ever issued notes along with its general issues, more than 6,000 entries in all. It contains an alphabetical listing, translations, explanatory comments, charts, illustrations of pertinent portions of hard to identify notes, tables in 27 languages for determining the dates on banknotes, as well as cross-references. The foreign text is followed by an English translation and there is a foreign language-English international currency vocabulary. Thus if one has a note of "Cechy A Morava" the appendix will indicate that the note is listed under "Moravia" in English. There is information on numerous foreign languages including Chinese idiographs and the Cryillic alphabet. There are special sections on the issues of Australia, Canada, China, Germany, Japan, Khiva, Mexico and Russia that will be of special interest. Obviously only someone conversant in many languages could have compiled this work.

The beginner will, for the first time, be able to see what there is to collect and into which areas he might wish to specialise. The experienced collector will be able to identify previously unidentified notes as well as pick up heretofore unknown information on notes in his collection.

In any work of this magnitude there are bound to be minor errors and omissions, but one hopes to see many future editions of this fine reference. Mr. Sten is to be commended for the hours of studious labour that were devoted to the production of this valuable work. It will certainly increase interest in collecting world paper money.

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THE FATE OF THE AMERICAN-PRINTED PAPER CURRENCY AND BONDS ISSUED BY THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT OF RUSSIA

by Dr. Edward D. Gribanov (Soviet Union)

In February 1917 a bourgeois-democratic revolution occurred in Russia which put an end to the tsarist regime. The Provisional Government which then took power placed a large order for banknotes in the U.S.A. The issue was to consist of small notes for 50 kopecks, banknotes for 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1,000 roubles, and of $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ government bonds issued for 400,000,000 roubles in five categories of 20,000 series, each series consisting of 100 bonds. The face value of each such bond was 200 roubles, each of its 20 coupons being worth 4 roubles 50 kopecks. The bonds were redeemable within 50 years.



Events took a different turn, however, i.e. the currency and bonds were never issued because the Provisional Government was overthrown before it could do so, and the whole shipment remained in Vladivostok, the port of arrival from the U.S.A. Subsequently, the banknotes and bonds were used in different ways, i.e. Admiral Kolchak's White Guard Government issued the 50 kopeck notes but without signature, whilst other notes of this denomination were used by the Government of the Maritime Regions with the signature "Ivanov" imprinted, with overprints of new denominations in black, gold and red, and with the year of issue blanked out. Other 50

kopeck notes were used by the authorities in the Baikal area who overprinted them with new denominations, i.e. 25 roubles (red) and 100 roubles (blue). As regards the bonds of the internal loan were used as banknotes for 200 roubles and the severed coupons as notes for 4 roubles 50 kopecks by various Siberian towns, the name of the town concerned being overprinted on the note. However, only the first three categories of the bond issue were used in this manner, categories 4 and 5 being provided with red (category 4) and blue (category 5) overprints consisting of the inscription "Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. The Siberian Revolutionary Committee. Smirnov, Chairman. 1920", the bonds then being issued as currency by the Siberian Revolutionary Committee. Additional overprints along the side margins of the bonds stated that they represented legal tender on the same basis as the banknotes of the Russian Federal Soviet Republic and that counterfeiters would be prosecuted. The banknotes for 50, 250, 500 and 1,000 roubles remained unissued and are today extant in the U.S.S.R. in single copies only, all of them with the overprint "Specimen".



It is interesting that the American Banknote Company, which had printed these notes in 1917, used the drawing on the 100 rouble note subsequently again, i.e. on the 5 Sucre note which they printed

for "Banco Central del Ecuador". If other collectors have knowledge of other instances in which a second use has been made of the drawings on the bank notes of the Provisional Russian Government, the present writer would be glad to be informed.



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THE STORY OF THE BRADBURY'S

by C. C. Narbeth

Austria-Hungary was looking for trouble with Serbia in the summer of 1914 and, when a Bosnian student, Gavril Princip assassinated the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria, that was excuse enough. Ultimatums were sent in such wording that war became imminent. Within two weeks of the assassination the London Branch of the Dresdner Bank started selling off securities, a situation quickly noticed by its customers: an international crisis was on hand.

All at once the public demand for gold grew. Then, one month after the assassination Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia and its troops, even more ineffectual than they had been against the Italians, were driven back and part of Hungary taken by the Serbs. Germany saved Austria-Hungary and the world was soon at war.

The effect on finance was immediate. Banks called in their money from the bill-brokers and this meant a large drain on the Bank of England. The Bank Rate went up to 8 per cent, the London Stock Exchange closed and the mid-August Settling Day was postponed.

The government hastily intervened in the gathering crisis and suspended the Bank Charter Act of 1844, so that the Bank was not obliged to pay out in gold. On August 1st the Bank Rate was 10 per cent.

When England went into the war on August 4th, 1914, after Germany invaded Belgium, the Bank had only £9,000,000 of gold reserve. The Fiduciary Issue was £18,450,000, but against all this England had very favourable trade-balances of £207,000,000 and £4,000,000,000 in foreign and colonial securities.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Lloyd George, was faced with the problem of the difficult monetary situation in England. Paper money had to be printed quickly and in order to do this without arousing public fears, the Chancellor used the expedient of prolonging the August Bank Holiday by three whole days. This gave the printing presses breathing time.

At the same time, on August 6th, the government hastily passed the Currency and Bank Notes Act, 1914, allowing the Treasury to print its own notes. These were £1 black and 10s. red—the famous Bradburys. Although intended to be called Treasury Notes they were soon referred to as Bradburys because they were signed by the then Secretary of the Treasury, Sir John Bradbury, who was later to be made Lord Bradbury. Postal orders were also declared legal tender.

During the next six years a total of £300,000,000 Treasury notes were issued.

In the first three days of war the presses turned out Treasury Notes on the only paper available, paper normally reserved for printing stamps and licences. It is interesting to note that 5s. and 2s. 6d. notes were also printed, in case of a shortage of small coin, but were never, in fact, issued. Until 1918 the banknotes were printed inside the Old Bank of England. Later they were printed at St. Luke's Printing Works, Old Street, London.

The last issue of the notes had the words "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland" instead of the earlier wording "United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland".

THE TEEOH NOTES

by George E. Broughton

On May 1st–2nd, 1919, the Texas-Oklahoma 90th Division held a circus and county fair in Berncastel, Germany. As a part of the celebration, notes in the denominations of 10 and 20 Teeohs were issued.

While other denominations may have actually been issued, only the 10 and 20 Teeoh denominations are known, and of these, only three sets are known to exist. The 10 Teeoh note is printed in black ink, and has an illustration of an Indian seated on a rock. The 20 Teeoh note is printed in red ink, and has an illustration of the head of a cowboy within a circle. The wording is the same on both notes—"Circus and County Fair—Ninetieth Division—Berncastel, Germany—May 1–2, 1919". The reverse of both notes is blank.

The event was a celebration somewhat like a small circus and an old-fashioned fair—replete with a rodeo! Talent came from the 90th T-O Division and other Army of Occupation units. The event was quite a success.

THE FIRST PAPER MONEY OF NORWAY

by Bjorn R. Ronning (Norway)

Paper money was first issued in Norway 270 years ago. It was a private issue which took place in the year 1695, and the notes were used in a strictly defined and limited region of the country for less than a year when they became obsolete as a consequence of the bankruptcy of the issuing authority. Then there was no special Norwegian paper money till the first decade of the 19th century. From the beginning of the 1700's the notes of the different state banks in Copenhagen was to be legal tender in Norway, as the Danish coins had been since 1537.

In order to make Norway self-supporting, the kings from Christian IV (1588-1648) on made persistent efforts to develop manufacturing there, both by investing state funds and by offering substantial privileges to any person, native or foreign, who would establish new factories.

One man, director of Commerce Jorgen thor Mohlen, was given the use of a part of the Bergen (town on the West Coast) commons and there erected factories for producing ropes, soap, oil, woollen cloth, nails, salt, gunpowder, and other things, planning to make this a great manufacturing centre after the French fashion. And for some time his many projects were followed by success; he was the richest man in Norway, had great influence at the court in Copenhagen and was used as an economic adviser to the government.

His most important enterprises were, however, not the factories in Norway, but his heavy trade with the different parts of the world. His ships went to the British Channel, the Mediterranean, to Africa and to America, and brought home vast fortunes. But many ships did not return; the voyages were long and dangerous, and a serious threat to the peaceful traders were the wars among the European Powers. In 1676 thor Mohlen's ship to the Guinea Coast was captured by the Dutch—in all he lost twelve ships in this way and his many creditors started worrying about their money.

To save his credit he in 1695 asked the king for permission to issue paper money, and this he got. During the year 1695 notes for the amount of about 50,000 krondaler (crowndollar) was placed

into circulation. The plan of thor Mohlen was that the money should remain in circulation until his trading ships returned from abroad. But the public distrusted the notes and presented them for redemption as soon as they got them. Jorgen thor Mohlen soon fell short of cash and had to stop all payments, i.e. he went into bankruptcy. Upon his death in 1709 he was still insolvent.

The notes were printed on thick ragmade paper and wore four red seals and several signatures. There was left a place open for the denomination, which was filled in by hand. To me the denominations 100, 50, 25 and 10 daler are known.

The print on the notes translated:—

As His Royal Majesty the 22
June this Year 1695/his
most gracious Decree has
issued/regarding certain Notes/
that shall go for Money North of
the Mountains in His Royal Majesty's
Kingdom Norway/Then is this
Note according to the said Decree
authorized for the Value
of Rixdale/Croner.

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2. ALGERIA 9 notes (5 different) 1942-49. VF to G	\$1
3. FRENCH WEST AFRICA 7 notes all 5 francs 1942. Nearly Unc.	\$1
4. ARGENTINE 4 notes different. VG	\$0.50
5. AUSTRIA 12 notes. Some duplication. VG to EF	\$1
6. YUGOSLAVIA 100 Dinar 1955 (17), 100 Dinar 1946 (11), 50 Dinar (6), 20 Dinar 1944 (17), 10 Dinar 1944 (16), 10 Dinar 1926 (1). Over 60 notes. Condition Poor to UNC.	\$3
7. RUSSIA 21 notes. Revolutionary period. Poor to EF	\$3
8. ISRAEL $\frac{1}{2}$, 1958. Bank of Israel green and orange. Girl with basket of fruit. VF but creased	\$3
9. GERMANY 100 notes. VG to Unc.	\$5
10. PORTUGAL 50 Escudos. 1941, good VF	\$3
11. FRANCE Chamber of Commerce. 14 notes. Bad to Unc.	\$3
12. MOROCCO 5 notes	\$2
13. LEBANON 1 Livre. Boats by fort. F	\$1
14. TRIPOLITANIA Military 1 Lire (2), 2 Lire and 10. Condition VF and better	\$3
15. LIBYA 4 notes. VF but creased	\$1
16. HONG KONG \$1 George V and \$1 Elizabeth. VG	\$2.00
17. NETHERLANDS 17 notes. VG	\$3.00
18. CHINA 25 notes. All different. UNC.	\$5.00
19. BRITISH ARMED FORCES 6 notes. VG and better	\$3.00
20. INDIA and NEPAL. India 3 notes including near Unc. Reserve Bank of India 5 rupees and 1 Nepal 10 rupees. Good, VF	\$5.00
21. SIAM 1 and 5 ticals. 1933-46. VF and EF	\$2.00

ASSIGNATS AND BILLETS DE CONFIANCE

by Dr. Arnold Keller (Germany)

In my collection I have an art print which shows all the French assignats and billets de Confiance issued. The print, 46 x 50.3 centimetres, is engraved on white watermarked paper and describes 65 notes and 11 documents. My print is slightly damaged but only two of the notes are affected.

The print contains at the bottom the wording "Collection des Papiers-Monnoyes/Qui ont eu cours depuis l'Epoque/de la Revolution Francaise/Publiee le 1.er Septembre 1796/(Ou le 15, Fructidor an 4 eme de la R.e F.e/A Paris/Chez Bance, Graveur, rue St. Severin, No. 115".

All notes are excellently clear and well engraved, only a few of the smaller notes have small letters imitated by lines. The notes are all reduced in size and with one exception cover other notes partly. The colours are black and brown with the notes reproduced in white, pale pink, yellow, blue, light green, light brown, violet. The whole leaf therefore is printed in nine colours, certainly an excellent work for that time.

Under the Royal assignats with the King's portrait we find the first issue, bearing interest, reading only "Cents livres", being uncertain if 200 or 300 livres. These notes are now extremely rare. The colour is pink. From the second issue on white paper and no longer bearing interest, dated 29.9.1790, we find 70, 90, 400 and 500 livres. The third issue, 19.6.1791, has 50 and 80 livres. 70 and 200 livres are illustrated dated 12.9.1791. An 80 livres note is shown with no legible date and also a 60 livre note with the denomination "60" but left border engraving "90".

The giant sized Royal assignats from 1792 are not reproduced, but there are two examples of the smaller 25 livres with king's head, signed by A. Jame. There are two issues with different dates, 16.12.1791 and 24.10.1792.

Of the 5 livres Corsel which exist with many different dates, only one has been illustrated (31.7.1792) and from the 10 livres Taisand also only one (24.10.1792). Then come the small denominations, 10 sous Guyon, 15 Sols Buttin, 25 Sols Herve, and 50 Sous Saussay. Then there are the great 400 livres of 1792 and the 50 livres, 14.12.1792, but with the wrong year given (1793). There are 120 and 250 livres dated 7.Vendemiaire l'an 2 and 5 livres, 10. Brumaire l'an 2, from which notes 100 different signatures can be collected. These are followed by the 125 and 250 livres dated 7.Vendemiaire 1' an 2, the 500 livres 20.(Pluviose) from the same year.

The following year the name "livre" was changed to "Franc" and the 100 franc note from 18.Nivose 1' an 3 is introduced. Also the 750 francs, which is extremely rare. Unfortunately, the engraver of the print and shown this note with the right border rolled so that the signatures cannot be read. So far only 20 names are known on this type of note. Notes of the same date are shown from 1,000, 2,000 and 10,000 francs.

The Print also shows the "Promesses de Mandats Territoriaux. 25, 100, 250 and 500 francs were printed in equal sizes and without illustrations. Bance shows them all on the Print in their natural colours, except that one appears to be brown instead of red.

Bance then illustrates the "Recriptions" of the Tresorerie Nationale (delivrees en execution de l'Arrete du Directoire executif/ du 21.Nivose an IV). The note illustrated has the day of the month and the denomination handwritten.

Bance completes the State notes with these issues, but follows them with a number of interesting "Billets de Confiance". These were issued until 1792 by a large number of cities, "Caisses Patriotiques" and others, including private citizens notes throughout the whole of France.

Only the notes of Paris are shown by Bance. We find Caisse Patriotique (signed by Buquet and Vitallis) 18.5.1791 5 livres in white; 15.5.1791 25 livres yellow; Mai 1791, a blue note value not shown in illustration; 14.7.1791 50 sols, Mai 1791, 20 livres pink and part of a note which is violet.

Compagnie de Commission, rue des Bons Enfants, 5, 8, 10, 20 sols, brown. These notes were printed on parchment, of course, and are coloured brown on the print. They are not, however, so rare as the Maison de Secours, Rue des Filles St. Thomas, 1.9.1791, 20 sols, red. He also gives the 30 sols yellow, a 40 sols white and with date 17.9.1791 10 sols blue.

As well as these special notes of Paris, Bance also, strangely perhaps, shows notes from the siege of Mayence (Mainz), where the French occupation forces, besieged by a German Army, issued notes in different denominations and dates.

The Bance Print also has 11 documents illustrated concerning the revolution, but not directly of interest to paper money collectors. However, many of them give an insight to prices during the revolution.

This fascinating Print by Bance is of great interest to collectors for various reasons. Not only does it show us many notes which were not known to exist before, but it gives us a short history of the monetary evolution in France during the Revolution—and lastly, but nevertheless of particular interest, it demonstrates that already at that time, 1796, there were paper money collectors in France. Mr. Bance himself must have collected from the beginning. His publication of the art leaf, which was not cheap, indicates that he relied on a considerable interest in the subject at that time.

Round and About

by C. C. Narbeth

News has now been received from the secretary that the membership directory has been printed and is on its way to members. This is a long overdue document and should contain some surprises for many members!

Dr. Bozidar Pokrajcic of Sarajevo, Asciluk 1/1, Yugoslavia, asks for the co-operation and friendly assistance of members in helping him to improve his private museum of paper money which he has opened in his own home for the inhabitants of Sarajevo and the many tourists that visit the charming old oriental town.

Dr. Pokrajcic is particularly short of literature dealing with paper money (aren't we all!) and would be grateful to anyone who can help him.

Member Antonin Lomicka of Plzen, Delova 10, Czechoslovakia, wants to exchange notes with other collectors for notes of the world except China and Russia. Mr. Lomicka also poses a problem for the experts! During World War II King Petar of Yugoslavia had some money printed in London. Can anyone tell Mr. Lomicka what happened to this money.

More and more publicity has been coming to the society. The president, Jimmie Lawrence, had a several page long article in South Africa's PANORAMA magazine dealing with his collection of paper money which must now rank as one of the great collections in the world. Then Mr. Leslie Morgan of Morecambe, England, did some valuable publicity work for us by giving a television programme on GRANADA on his collection.

A reprint of CHINESE paper money Part I is now available from the Editor at 10s. or \$1.50. This was reprinted by Transatlantic Authors Ltd. for the benefit of members, and this company may also undertake to produce Part II of the manuscript for the society.

Members are asked to start sending in articles for the magazine. We are now beginning to run short. If it was not for the old faithfuls like Dr. Arnold Keller, Dr. Gribanov and Mr. Mao, and so on, we would be in trouble. We were very pleased to get an article for this issue by Bjorn R. Ronning of Norway, and would like to see more articles of this calibre. With the large membership in Canada and the United States we think we should get some material from those parts of the world. Some members feel that too much of the magazine is devoted to European paper money and Far East; the answer, of course, is for them to sit down and write something for us about the other parts of the world!

THE PRESIDENT'S CORNER

I have just travelled around the world, by looking at the pile of mail on my desk. I have letters from America, Canada, Italy, France, Norway, Japan, Australia, Germany, Colombia, Argentina, Hong Kong, China and England to name a few countries; but have not travelled so very far. We have moved house a matter of three miles. But I must say that this is the first move my family has made in nine years. I am not going to bore you with details of this major project, but I must make some excuse for not doing my duty and answering all the 87 letters received in the last six weeks.

Fellows, please bear with me for a short while longer and I will settle down to answering all letters received. I have not as yet been able to set up my study that I have planned; domestic duties, such as "wallpapering, painting, and knocking down walls" seem to be the order of the day. I am typing this letter at the kitchen table, and if my wife wants to cook our dinner I will have to move somewhere, like the garage.

Have you received our new Membership Directory? I hope so, as it is very well worth having. Just think of all the fellow members you can write, and make new friends all around the world. I would like to congratulate Mrs. A. B. Hill and Cale Jarvis for putting out this first printed membership directory, at no cost to our Society.

I have had returned to me two letters containing bank notes, which I sent to two new members (brothers) by the name of Benadom; the address I was given is F.P.O. Box 44 San Francisco. Would they please get in touch with me so that I could forward them on to the correct address. While on this subject of new members I would like to thank Andre Helfer for 200 notes he so kindly sent on to me to dish out among our next lot of new members. Come on chaps, I need a lot more notes for new members, our list of members is growing daily.

I still have in mind a personal page or two for our I.B.N.S. Journal, something after the style of a short history of a member, giving his picture, how long he or she has been collecting notes, what he specialises in, what is the most treasured note in his collection, how many notes, how many countries, etc., etc. I would like to hear your views on this personal page, as then I could carry it further to our officers.

The One Pound Note

By Norris McWhirter

Although nearly half of the western world's trade is carried on under the sign of £ or *libra* for the pound sterling, the everyday means of exchange, in the form of the one pound note, has been a very neglected field of study. This is in stark contrast to the 22-carat gold sovereign series from 1816 to the present day which has been intensely studied, particularly in the last three or four years.

The One Pound denomination note followed 72 years after fifteen higher banknote denominations had been issued by the Bank of England in 1725. These ranged from £20 to £1,000. The earliest £1 issue lasted for a period of 28 years only, from 1797 to 1825 with no issues between 1821 and a re-issue very late in 1825. Very few of these notes now survive because of the Bank of England's straightlaced rules about retiring and destroying all obsolete notes rendered to them by solicitors and other anxious persons ignorant of their interest and, indeed, their value. It is understood that some 100 or so 19th-century notes are still destroyed annually. These notes bear the names of either Abraham Newlands or Henry Hase and have many resemblances to the old white "fivers". There were seven varieties, not counting those dated 1821 and simply re-issued four years later.

The exigencies of the outbreak of World War I moved the then Liberal Government to get low denomination notes issued in a hurry after the ninety-eight year undisputed rule of the gold sovereign and the eighty-nine year lapse during which the white £5 Bank of England note was the lowest valued banknote obtainable.

The new currency notes were of an unaesthetic appearance and even looked rushed. Their appearance caused masculine derision and feminine giggles but patriotism soon aided them in replacing sovereigns which were rapidly withdrawn from circulation never to reappear again, except in very limited and uncirculated issues. After a reign of just over ten weeks these miserable little first series Bradbury notes, printed on postage stamp paper, were replaced by the larger second series. These were an improvement but, though still rather unpleasing, they lasted 27 months till the rather fine third series came forth in February, 1917.

After the Armistice, when Sir John Bradbury was replaced by Sir Warren Fisher as the Secretary to the Treasury, a fourth series came out with only the signature changed. The notes were still, however, often referred to colloquially as "Bradburys". Although the banner "United Kingdom of Great Britain and

Ireland" was made inappropriate with the coming into force of the constitution of the Irish Free State on December 6th, 1922, it was not until four and a half years later than it was adjusted by the addition of the word "Northern" before "Ireland". In view of their short life these Great Britain and Northern Ireland notes are the rarest survivals from this series.

The check list below tells succinctly the story of the ten issues of the One Pound note since the resumption of the Bank of England as the issuing authority in 1928. A total of some 20,000 million notes of the First Series was issued but already examples in uncirculated condition are rare—particularly those of the short-lived Mahon issue, those of Catterns and the unthreaded green Peppiatts. The average life of a £1 note in circulation is only about eleven months, so even Type 15 notes in good condition are rapidly becoming difficult to find, and their very similarity to the current Hollom notes make them the more difficult to trace.

One learns that the present Chief Cashier of the Bank of England, Mr. Jasper Quintus Hollom, is destined for yet higher realms. His former deputy, Mr. Whitome, has recently accepted an international appointment so the next issue of notes is likely to be signed by a Mr. Thornton. It will be interesting to see if his signature will be more legible than that of his Chief. His will be the eleventh signature and the 17th principal type in the world's most famous, if least documented, lineage of banknotes.

UNITED KINGDOM ONE POUND NOTES—Check List

Bank of England Issues (First Period 1797–1825)

Ref. No.	Colour	Signature		Dimensions		Date of Issue
				ins.	mm.	
1	£1 black/white	Newlands (m/s)	Uncountersigned	4½ x 8	114 x 203	2 Mar. 1797
2	£1 black/white	Newlands (type)	Wide border	4½ x 8	114 x 203	— 1798
1a	£1 black/white	Newlands (type)	Year of issue dexter	4½ x 8	114 x 203	31 July 1801
3	£1 black/white	Hase	Countersigned	4½ x 8	114 x 203	— 1807
3a	£1 black/white	Hase	Uncountersigned	4½ x 8	114 x 203	— 1808
3b	£1 black/white	Hase	Caslon serial Nos.	4½ x 8	114 x 203	— 1809
3c	£1 black/white	Hase	Year of issue centred	4½ x 8	114 x 203	1810 until discontinued 1821
3d	£1 black/white	Hase	Ante-dated re- issue from 1821	4½ x 8	114 x 203	16 Dec. 1825

H.M. Treasury Issues (Currency Notes, 1914–1928)

4	£1 black	Bradbury	1st Series	2½ x 6	67 x 126	7 Aug. 1914
5	£1 black	Bradbury	2nd Series	3½ x 6	84 x 150	23 Oct. 1914
6	£1 brown/green	Bradbury	3rd Series	3½ x 6	84 x 150	1 Feb. 1917
7	£1 brown/green	Fisher	4th Series, G.B. & I. wmk. overall	3½ x 6	84 x 150	7 Oct. 1919
7a	£1 brown/green	Fisher	4th Series, G.B. & I. wmk. centred	3½ x 6	84 x 150	26 Feb. 1923
8	£1 brown/green	Fisher	4th Series, G.B. & N.I.	3½ x 6	84 x 150	c.25 July 1927

Bank of England (Second Period since 1928)

9	£1 green	Mahon	1st Series	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	22 Nov. 1928
10	£1 green	Catterns	1st Series	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	July 1930
11	£1 green	Peppiatt	1st Series	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	Oct. 1934
12	£1 blue/brown	Peppiatt	1st Series*	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	Mar. 1940
11a	£1 green	Peppiatt	1st Series	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	June 1948
11b	£1 green	Peppiatt	1st Series*	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	c. Oct. 1948
13	£1 green	Beale	1st Series*	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	17 Mar. 1950
14	£1 green	O'Brien	1st Series*	3 5/16 x 6	85 x 152	Nov. 1955
15	£1 green	O'Brien	2nd Series*	2 13/16 x 6	72 x 152	16 Mar. 1960
16	£1 green	Hollom	2nd Series*	2 13/16 x 6	72 x 152	27 Feb. 1963

*Threaded with metallic strip

